

THE DIAL

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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE—I.

In pursuance of a long-established custom, "The Athenæum" for July 6 publishes a series of articles upon the literary output of the past year in the chief countries of Continental Europe. These articles are fourteen in number, and include every country of any literary importance, with the single exception of Port-

ugal. We propose, as in past years, to summarize the more important information presented by these articles, in our present issue taking up France and Belgium together with the countries of Teutonic speech, and reserving for a subsequent review the remaining articles, chiefly devoted to the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe.

"Literary activity in France," writes M. Joseph Reinach, "continues to be extremely prolific; indeed, the output becomes greater in quantity year by year, but it would scarcely be true to say that during the last twelve months its quality has been either exceptionally brilliant or of particularly solid merit." It is still the fashion in France to publish memoirs, and "everybody's sons and grandsons are busy ransacking the family desks and drawers in the search for letters and other 'remains' of their forbears." The most important works of this class have been the memoirs of the Chancellor Pasquier, of General Thiébaud, and of Barras. Barras has been something of a disappointment. "His scandalous chatter offers no serious revelations; the man, save for his performances on the 9th of Thermidor, was one of the most vulgar figures in the history of the Revolution, and his untrustworthiness as a historian is only equalled by his duplicity as a statesman." In contemporary history the following publications have been noticeable: Two volumes of a "Histoire Générale du Second Empire," by M. de la Gorce; a continuation of M. Alfred Duquet's "Histoire Militaire du Siège de Paris par les Prussiens," "the most important work dealing with the war of 1870 which has yet been published in France"; the first volume of M. Emile Ollivier's "L'Empire Libéral"; and General Lebrun's posthumous book on his secret embassy to Vienna. Among political works are mentioned M. J. J. Weiss's posthumous "Combats Constitutionnels," M. René Millet's "L'Expansion de France," and M. Eugène Eichthal's "Souveraineté du Peuple et Gouvernement." M. Brunetière's article on the "bankruptcy of science" and M. Bertholot's reply thereto have both been published in permanent form. In literary history and criticism, mention is made of M. Gaston Paris,

with his lectures on the poetry of the Middle Ages; M. Monod, with his studies of Taine, Renan, and Michelet; the "Livre du Centenaire de l'Ecole Normale"; and half a dozen volumes in the series of "Grands Ecrivains Français." Important works of art include the sixth volume of "L'Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité," by MM. Perrot et Chipiez; "L'Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient Classique," by M. Maspero; the completion of M. Müntz's "Histoire de l'Art pendant la Renaissance Italienne"; the beginning of M. Collignon's "Histoire de la Sculpture Grecque," and M. Gaston Boissier's essays on "L'Afrique Romaine." It is interesting to learn that M. Perrot "is a stylist as well as a *savant*," and that "his prose is always limpid and elegant." Readers of the astonishingly bad English translation of his work would hardly suspect him of such qualities. In travel and description, M. Bourget's "Outre-Mer," and "Pierre Loti's" two books on "Jérusalem" and "Le Désert," are singled out for a few words of praise. The only thing really new and noteworthy in poetry seems to have been the "Pleureuses" of M. Henri Barbusse, "less a series of pieces than one long poem purely subjective in tone, and couched in the form of a reverie, telling of the charm of mourning and shadows, of solitude and sorrow." The most brilliant work of fiction produced by the year is "Le Lys Rouge" of M. Anatole France. "It is true that we are getting rather tired of aristocratic *liaisons*, and some passages in this book are outrageously licentious. But it is a flawlessly beautiful piece of prose, and the descriptions of Florence are a series of exquisite pictures. No one has ever succeeded in conveying the peculiar charm of that delightful city more completely than M. France." The same author has published "Le Jardin d'Epicure," a volume of philosophical chats, and "Le Puits de Sainte-Claire," a collection of tales. The most noteworthy of other novels are "Les Demi-Vierges" of M. Pré vost, "L'Armature" of M. Hervieu, the "Myrrha" of M. Lemaître, the "Fors l'Honneur" of M. Margueritte, and "Le Silence" and "Les Roches Blanches" of M. Edouard Rod.

Professor Paul Fredericq is the Belgian contributor to this series, and lays particular stress upon the department of social science, instancing the "Essais et Etudes" of Emile de Laveleye, the "Dépression Economique et Sociale" of M. Hector Denis, and the "Organisation de la Liberté et le Devoir Social" of M. A. Prins,

among other works upon social problems. "Les Mystères de Mithra," by Professor Cumont, and an "Etude Historique sur les Corporations Professionnelles chez les Romains," by Professor J. P. Waltzing, are named as the most important publications in ancient history. Passing by the books of travel and of Belgian history enumerated, we come to literature proper. M. Maeterlinck, it seems, while being himself translated into Polish and other languages, has been translating Emerson and Novalis into French. In literary history, there is Professor Thomas's "Histoire de la Littérature Latine jusqu'aux Antonins," and M. Paul Hamelius's "Histoire Politique et Littéraire du Mouvement Flamand." Flemish literature also flourishes, counting among its products the "Letterkundige Studiën" of M. Rooses, "De Æsthetieck van het Lyrisch Drama" of M. A. Cornette, and volumes of poems by Mlle. Hilda Ram, M. Emmanuel Hiel, and M. Pol de Mont. Fiction is represented chiefly by the "Boerenkrijg" of M. van den Bergh, a story of the insurrection of the peasants of Flanders against the conscription of the first French Republic; "Sursum Corda," by M. Cyriel Buyasse, a novel descriptive of the aristocratic classes, with their narrowness, their prejudice, and their complete subjection to clerical dictation; and two novels—"Eene Idylle" and "De Bruid des Heeren"—by Mlle. Virginie Loveling, "the chief of modern Flemish prose writers."

It is an easy transition from Belgium to Holland, and we turn to M. Taco de Beer's report from the latter country. "The younger generation have most of them abandoned poetry altogether," he says; the reader who wishes to know what they have done is referred to Heer van Hall's "Dichters van Onzen Tijd," an excellent anthology. Dr. Jan ten Brink of Leyden has begun the publication of an illustrated history of literature in the Netherlands. Uninterrupted activity is shown in historical writing. In fiction, the tale of country life and the novel of the Dutch colonies are mentioned as two species that seem to be dying out. A few novels are singled out for extended mention, but none of them described with much enthusiasm. Among these are the "Geheiligd" of Miss Marie Gyzen, the "Zonder Illusie" of Mrs. Therese Hoven, and the "Sascha" of a new author who calls himself "Prosper van Haamstede" for purposes of the pen.

The article on Germany, by Hofrath Zimmermann, is much the longest of the series.

To begin with, he tells of volumes of poetry without end, describing at considerable length the "Robespierre" epic of Frl. delle Grazie and the didactic poem "Faust und Prometheus" of Herr Hango. In the former, "the author develops her conception of the French Revolution in a series of varied, effective pictures, sometimes, however, degenerating into coarseness." Of the latter we read: "His Faust is not Gretchen's Faust, but his 'grandson'; it is not love-making, but investigation of the universe, that engages him; Prometheus, the thief of fire, kindles the torch for him, too, which illumines the darkness of the eternal riddle of nature and humanity. Dealing with the science of to-day, whose teachings he renders in luminous parables and melodious verses, the poet, with commendable outspokenness, declares himself against the lawlessness that follows in its train as well as the gloomy pessimism which is built up upon it." Herr Nordau has published a play, "Die Kugel," which has not proved successful. Herr Sudermann's comedy, "Die Schmetterlingsschlacht," was a failure in Berlin and a success in Vienna. It "is more suggestive of a contest between loathsome, poisonous spiders than one between light but lovely butterflies." The same writer has scored the greatest success of the year in fiction with his novel "Es War." "A deep moral tone breathes through the whole; the descriptions of the country and the people that appear in it have a North German, or, to be more accurate, East Prussian character; the local coloring of the language, the mode of thought, the conduct of life, are singularly successful." Herr Spielhagen's latest novel, "Stumme des Himmels," is described as lacking in lifelike character. It "possesses neither a political nor a social purpose; it only deals with a question of society, and a tolerably well-worn one, being an onslaught on aristocratic prejudices." The "professorial" novel seems to be played out, neither the "Cleopatra" of Herr Ebers nor the "Julian der Abtrünnige" of Herr Dahn having succeeded in effacing the memory of their predecessors. Other fiction of note includes "Wider den Kurfürsten," by Herr Hans Hoffmann, a tale of the siege of Stettin in 1678; "Die Martinsklause," by Herr Ludwig Ganghofer; and shorter stories by Herr Heyse and Frau von Ebner-Eschenbach. Bismarck literature naturally cuts a large figure in the work of the year, and includes a five-volume biography by Herr Hans Blum, a collection of Fürst Bismarck's speeches, a new

volume of "Tischgespräche" (including some interesting conversations with Motley), and even the first issue of a Bismarck "Jahrbuch." Professor von Sybel's "Geschichte der Begründung des Deutschen Reichs durch Wilhelm I.," of which the sixth and seventh volumes have appeared during the year, is virtually a biography of the Iron Chancellor. Goethe literature is represented by Herr Richard Meyr's essays, and Shakespeare literature by Herr E. Bormann's "Shakespeare-Geheimniss," which latter, "in its curious handling of the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, surpasses all its American and European predecessors in grotesque invention. According to this author, Bacon's Instauratio Magna consists of two parts, the one scientific and written in prose under his own name, the other symbolic, in dramatic form, under the pseudonym Shakespeare. Herr Bormann finds hints of the solution of this riddle, in particular in the names of the characters; thus in 'Hamlet' the soldier Francisco is no other than Francis Bacon, while Horatio, who to Bernardo's question, 'What, is Horatio here?' replies, 'A piece of him,' desired thereby to designate the wisdom (*Horatio*) of Bacon, which was embodied in him!" Germany has lost two great men during the year, Freytag and Carriere. Of the latter, described as "the most eloquent and purest representative" of idealism, there have been published three books: "Christus," "Das Wachstum der Energie," and "Fichte's Geistesentwicklung." They "breathe the same enthusiastic inspiration, and reveal the same passion for beauty" as the older works by which Carriere is so widely known.

Dr. Alfred Ipsen, writing of Danish literature, tells us that Denmark exhibits some symptoms of a renaissance of poetry, and, in fiction, "a tendency toward symbolism and sundry vague forms of mysticism." Herr Drachmann has, in "Völund Smed," given political handling to a familiar Eddaic myth, the work being characterized by an "exuberant and somewhat sentimental sensuousness." Herr J. Jørgensen's "Bekendelse" is a beautiful collection of poems. "A characteristic of this author, as of others of the younger generation, is a certain monotony and a total absence of ideas; everything is emotional with them, and there is a tone of archaism in their imagery." The most important novel of the year is "Hjarl," by Herr Einar Christiansen. "The book is by no means sensational, but recounts plainly and quietly the story of a young man from his boy-

hood in a rich, aristocratic, but somewhat monotonous home, his hopes and strivings and his disappointments and shortcomings, telling it in an earnest tone, which moves the reader without being in the least sentimental." Another noteworthy novel is by Herr Schandorph, called "The College Years of Vilhelm Vang," which pictures "the hidden opposition between inherited culture and the modern plutocracy." "As for books on literature, the year has furnished a crop uncommonly rich in quality. There are at least two voluminous studies of more than usual ability: a monograph on Swedish Romanticism (the literature of the first half of the present century), a beautiful book written in a somewhat rough style, by Herr V. Vedel; and a large monograph on Poul Möller, a Danish poet of the same period, by Herr Vilhelm Andersen, a young and promising student of our literature."

Norway was not represented in the "Athenæum" summary of a year ago, and perhaps it is for this reason that the Norwegian correspondent, Dr. C. Brinchmann, does not confine himself to the happenings of a single year, but roves somewhat indefinitely over the whole field of recent literature. He purposely says little of the two men who chiefly represent Norwegian literature, because their recent works are already familiar enough to English readers. The man who stands next to them in importance is Herr Lie, whose latest work, "Lystige Koner," is not a novel, but a play. It is said to have made "rather a weak impression." Herr Garborg has just published a tale in verse, "Haugtussa," in which "he relates the sad love story of a young peasant girl who grows up amongst the cattle and the ling-covered hills. The girl is a visionary who holds converse with fairies and other supernatural beings, and some parts of the book contain so much naively gentle poetry that one is amazed how Garborg's morbidly reflective mind could have produced it." "Det Store Lod," the latest piece of Herr Gunnar Heiberg, the dramatist, "describes the influence of money on an enthusiastic idealist." Herr Knut Hamsun, one of the newer men, is made the subject of a paragraph, which concludes with mention of "Pan," characterized as "a wonderful book, notable for deep and genuinely poetic descriptions of nature and daring love scenes," and the drama, "Ved Rigets Port," a "weak and rather ordinary production." The best known of women writers, Camilla Collett, died a few months ago, and we are told of the rest that,

with the exception of Fru Amalie Skram, they "scarcely need to be mentioned from the point of view of art." Other items of interest are the continuation of Herr Jaeger's history of Norwegian literature, and Herr Collin's "Kunst og Moral," which "gallantly takes the field against the immoralities of naturalism, and warmly insists that the laws of morality should be respected even in art."

Swedish literature, with which we close this section of our summary, is discussed by Herr Hugo Tigerschiöld. "The Swedish poetical temperament, strongly influenced by its natural environment of vast and sombre forests, widely extending lakes, and fass-broken streams, is fundamentally lyrical. The simple, melancholy tone of a folk-song runs through all true Swedish poetry." A number of lyrists have published during the past year, representing both the older and the newer schools. Realism, it seems, is losing its hold in Sweden, and "a strong bent towards romanticism and symbolism is observable in every direction." This dictum is illustrated by mention of several works of fiction, the most noticeable being Fru Malling's "En Roman om Förste Konsuln." This book is described as "containing unusually elegant and intimate sketches of the most remarkable personages who lived during the earlier stage of Napoleon's career. With the exception of Napoleon himself, who is too romantically drawn, and the heroine (the youthful Edmée), a prettily poetic creature, the other numerous personages in the romance are excellent portraits. This romance, which testifies to careful study, especially of the memoir writers of the period, is marked by quite an extraordinary power of vivid and concentrated character-sketching." The Bellman and Gustaf Adolf commemorative festivals, both held during the past year, are discussed at some length, and each has stimulated the production of a considerable literature. Herr Victor Rydberg is represented by "Varia," a volume containing the "pieces written by him of late years, pieces in which the author, with youthful enthusiasm, goes forth to combat modern materialism." Herr Tigerschiöld's paper ends with the following bit of news: "The Swedish Authors' Union, which published its first literary calendar at Christmas, with contributions from many of our most eminent authors, has petitioned the Government for several necessary modifications to the legislation referring to literature, with a view to Sweden's accession to the Berne Convention."

The New Books.

"THE COMING CONTINENT."*

Victor Hugo's prediction that in the twentieth century Africa would be the cynosure of every eye seems already in a fair way of fulfillment. According to a later dictum, of Lord Salisbury, "foreign politics" already means for England African politics; and what Europe in general thinks of the natural resources and political possibilities of the "coming continent" may be gathered from the broad fact that of its total area of 12,000,000 square miles she has left unappropriated only about 1,000,000, which are confined to the sandy wastes of the Libyan Desert and the powerful and inaccessible States of the Soudan. Africa contains about one-quarter of the land of the globe, her area being more than thrice Europe's, or almost as much as North and South America's combined; and as one-fifth of her surface consists of rich savannas, and one-half of imperfectly tilled fields and fairly fertile virgin soil, the Malthusian danger in its broader aspect would seem to be, in our era of swift transport and world-wide commercial solidarity, relegated to the dim future, even for the populous countries of Western Europe.

A popular general account of this deeply interesting transitional Africa of to-day, with its unique confrontation of the old and the new, the polished and the barbaric, which may serve in lieu of first-hand impressions that very few of us are likely to attain, is a need which is now satisfactorily met by Mr. Frank Vincent's "Actual Africa." Mr. Vincent is a veteran traveller who needs no introduction in that capacity to our readers; and his latest work shows the same modest merits of pith and literalness of statement, and abstention from heightened colors and strained contrasts, which have made his widely-read volume on South America a favorite with readers in want of plain information. Leaving to more florid pens the task of painting the marvels and dilating on the mysterious and legendary past of the mighty continent that has inspired the literary fancy since the times of Herodotus and Strabo, he contents himself with setting forth in simple prose such simple facts of actual observation as any plain traveller seeking information would wish to gather for himself. If a certain

flavor of the guide-book is now and then manifest in Mr. Vincent's work, that does not, at least, impair its usefulness. "Actual Africa" is the fruit of two years' travel, within which period the continent was circled, and several deep dips were taken into the interior—notably one, by river and caravan-road, to the capital of the famous Basongo chieftain, Pania Mutembo, in the heart of the Congo Free State. Nearly all the capitals and large towns, native and foreign, of the seaboard countries were visited; Madagascar was traversed; a long excursion was made through the centre of the Boer Republics and British Colonies; the Nile, Quanza, Congo, Kassai, Sankuru, and Kuilu rivers were ascended; and a *détour* was made by Madeira, the Canaries, and the Cape Verdes. The author's attention was about evenly divided between the native States, with their dependencies, on the one hand, and European possessions and protectorates, on the other; and it may perhaps be objected that a rather disproportionate amount of space (over a third of the volume) is given to the already familiar Mediterranean countries, which are now well within the orbit even of "conducted" tourists. Mr. Vincent is a quick observer and a succinct writer; and while anything like a fair *résumé* of his very copious record is out of the question here, a few random passages from the more noteworthy chapters may serve as samples of the whole.

An interesting account is given of Kimberley, the capital and centre of the diamond mining district. Kimberley is a progressive modern city, with its population of 80,000, its tramways, electric lighting, cabs, good shops, hotels, theatres, daily papers, and Botanical Garden. The four great mines, the Kimberley, the De Beers, and the Bultfontein and Dutoitspan, lie on the outskirts of the town, and are now united under the control of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, with a capital of \$20,000,000, a sum about equalling the annual output. During the past twenty years South Africa has exported over fifty millions of carats of diamonds, of a total value of \$375,000,000; so that, a carat equalling four grains, the weight of diamonds exported has amounted to about fifteen tons! The Kimberley gems present a great variety of colors—green, blue, pink, brown, yellow, orange, etc., with the intermediate tints. The stones vary in size from those of that of a pin's head to one found a few years ago in the De Beers Mine, which weighed in the rough 428½ carats, and measured (un-

* ACTUAL AFRICA; OR, The Coming Continent. A Tour of Exploration. By Frank Vincent. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

cut) nearly two inches through the longest axis. About 12,000 natives are now employed, night and day, in the mines, under the supervision of some 1800 Europeans.

"Formerly there was a great deal of diamond stealing by native diggers and dishonest buying by white merchants. It is even said that these thieves stole one-quarter of the entire yield. Improved methods of surveillance are rapidly diminishing this loss. Now none but authorized agents are permitted to purchase or possess rough diamonds, a large detective force is employed, and the natives are domiciled and confined in 'compounds' or villages, enclosed by high walls, with doors of sheet iron."

At the Kimberley Mine the author inspected one of these "compounds"—a great square lined by iron sheds, surrounded by a high fence, and partially covered by a wire netting arranged so as to prevent the miners throwing diamonds to confederates outside the barriers. The period of service for which the diggers engage is usually three months.

From Kimberley the author went by rail to Cape Town, whence he sailed for Madeira, and thence back, touching at the Canaries and the Cape Verdes, to the Portuguese province of Angola. The Angolan towns of Loanda, Benguela, Mossamedes, etc., were inspected, and a run of five hundred miles was made into the interior. Of the natural condition of Angola Mr. Vincent speaks most favorably, pronouncing it, in view of its geographical position, variety of climate, and natural resources, superior to any other European possession of tropical Africa. He takes occasion at this point to interpolate a chapter touching the cavalier treatment of Portugal by the Powers in respect of her African territory—especially by England. The Berlin Conference deprived her of the region between Congo and Angola (including the mouth of the Congo) with its valuable riparian revenues, and England's ultimatum of 1890 forced her to abandon her claims in the Shiré Highlands and in Nyassaland, as well as in Manica, Matabele, and Mashonaland. Portugal's claims to African territory, resting on papal grant, discovery, priority of possession, and continuous manifestations (usually rather symbolical, we think) of sovereignty, have been pushed aside by England on the eminently Anglo-Saxon plea that since the Portuguese have shown that they can neither govern, colonize, nor develop their "possessions," it is high time that, in the interests of civilization, they were turned out of them. That African interests are likely to be better served in English than in Portuguese hands is

scarcely an open question; but Mr. Vincent has no patience with this sort of logic. It is not, he thinks, at all a question of superior methods of colonization, "but simply to which nation belongs the truest 'claims of possession'"—in which case, one might urge, the claims of the native tribes (though unsupported by papal grant) might even outweigh those of Portugal. The author goes on to say:

"Whether England can the better civilize inferior races, whether she can the sooner stop slavery or intertribal wars, whether she were the ablest to establish commerce, are interesting inquiries but can have nothing whatever to do with the present matter, which is solely a question of ownership of ground, or what in Africa has always constituted ownership. . . . In this political partition England has exactly reversed the maxim emblazoned on the façade of the Boer Parliament House at Pretoria, that 'right makes might,' and has taken a course with Portugal like that which she recently took at Venezuela, regarding the frontier of Guiana, and has previously taken several times with smaller and feebler nations throughout the world. She breaks the Zulu power, but not the Russian. Her policy of expansion is always out of Europe; in Europe she does nothing until she can find an ally. She has been thoroughly immoral in her dealings with weaker States, and seems always ready and eager to follow up her 'moral claims' with very material troops and iron-clads. Is it not time that the motto '*Dieu et mon droit*' was changed to '*Dieu et ma force*'?"

All generous spirits must lament, with Mr. Vincent, Portugal's military and economic inability to defend and justify her claims to that large share of the African continent which she so magnificently founded in the days of Vasco de Gama and Bartholomew Diaz. But in the centuries succeeding her period of maritime glory she has been hopelessly outstripped in the race of national progress; and, sentiment aside, we find it difficult to regret that her once vast African possessions have largely slipped from her nerveless hands into the powerful grasp of the race which, with all its faults of territorial greed and apathy to the moral claims of weaker rivals, is the true Mother of Nations and the inheritor of the political and colonizing genius of ancient Rome. England has confessedly played the bully more than once with lesser nations, and her recent minor wars have redounded little to her credit. Mr. Rider Haggard has spoken plainly of her "unjustifiable" attack upon the Zulus, and Mr. Labouchere has poured upon her the vials of his party wrath, touching the Matabele war. There is even a tincture of truth in Mr. Chamberlain's frank avowal that her Empire is the fruit of generations of buccaneering. But it must nevertheless be admitted that if she has taken much,

she has given more; that she has sown her path of conquest and influence with the seeds of progress, and planted and maintained law and order and the machinery of judicial justice, where anarchy and public rapine have been the rule for ages. The record of her sway over foreign lands and peoples, if necessarily marred by human errors of judgment and conscience, shows nevertheless in its long roll of successes and benefactions but one conspicuous failure. Such petty flings as that England "breaks the Zulu power, but not the Russian," and that "her policy of expansion is always out of Europe," seem sadly out of place in Mr. Vincent's usually sensible and informing book. That England has not wasted herself and embroiled Europe in an insane attempt to "break the power" of Russia, and that her "policy of expansion" has chosen the line of least resistance and widest promise, can scarcely be charged to her as a lapse either of statesmanship or good morals.

The author gives a pithy and detailed account of his trip from Boma, mainly by way of the Congo River and its tributaries, the Kasai, Lulua, Sankuru, Kuilu, etc., into the interior of the Congo Free State. Many interesting facts as to the natives and their wonderful country are recorded, and Mr. Vincent's ascent of the Kuilu seems to fairly entitle him to rank as an African explorer. Near Leopoldville, in the Congo region, he had an opportunity of observing a native market.

"The sellers were nearly all women. There was a good variety of local produce, but no manufactures. Perhaps four hundred people were present, and their chaffering produced a perfect Babel. These markets are held regularly twice a week. You see manioc in several styles, cooked and uncooked and ground into flour, palm oil and kernels, beans, maize, salad, fowls, eggs, plain-tains, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, peanuts, peppers, tobacco, large fish from the Congo, fruits, etc. These things will be bartered for cheap blue cotton cloth, colored handkerchiefs, and bits of coarse brass wire, shaped like staples. These last pass for change, and are generally carried in large bunches."

Regarding the mental condition of the Bakongos, a tribe dwelling about the banks of the Kassai, Mr. Vincent observes:

"They are in most respects in a similar condition to that of children of eight or ten years old. They do not seem to think, reflect, or remember. The experience of one is not always utilized by another. . . . Fear they possess in no unstinted degree, but love, other than the mere animal fondness of the mother for her offspring, seems entirely wanting. . . . They seem to have few religious ideas, and fewer institutions. Like all such forest-folk the expression of their religious feeling seems due to fear, fear of all the phenomena and processes of Nature which they cannot comprehend.

. . . The missionaries have now been at work some ten years among this and kindred tribes, but their success has been very dubious. Satisfactory statistics are not forthcoming to outside inquirers. The trouble is the natives lack capacity. They cannot comprehend the Christian scheme of salvation, though they may be bribed to say they do, and to lead lives for a time in partial accordance therewith. But they are liable at any moment to relapse to paganism, and return to savagery. . . . When I observe the prognathous heads and the utter bestial expression of these natives I am fully persuaded of the correctness of the Darwinian hypothesis. It requires no stretch of imagination to believe that this form of man, instead of being a little lower than the angels, is simply a trifle higher than the monkeys."

We have no desire of reviving in these columns any discussion of the "Missionary Question." But we venture to suggest that the real measure of the success of missionary enterprise among the Congo tribes is less the number of nominal Christians made than the degree in which the missionaries have succeeded in establishing among these undeveloped anthropoid beings such rudimentary arts and conceptions of European culture as are within their mental grasp. There are no chasms in the continuity of human progress, individual or aggregate. To assert that so or so many of Mr. Vincent's Bakongos, Bakutus, or Bakubas have "embraced Christianity" is, rightly understood, to assert that they have made the enormous intellectual leap from the grossest fetishism to a refined and abstract system of theology—to say nothing of a doctrine of ideal morality the theory of which is as far out of their reach as its practice is out of that of the average European. The real difficulty in the way of missionary progress is simply stated by our author when he says that the natives "cannot comprehend the Christian scheme of salvation"; and its only solution is partially indicated when he adds: "Possibly by selecting a few of the brightest of the boys, and beginning their instruction when very young, isolating them in the missions, and then pursuing the same course with their children for a few generations, something might eventually result."

We shall take leave of Mr. Vincent's narrative with an extract from his account of that redoubtable potentate, King Pania Mutebo:

"He appeared as a dignified old gentleman, bearing a long wand as a badge of authority. He was dressed in a white shirt, open in front and worn over a colored silk waist-cloth, which descended like a skirt to his bare feet. Over the shirt he wore a light sack-coat, after the approved manner of Syrian and Egyptian dragomans. His turban of blue cloth was arranged with the ends extending at the sides like the head-gear of the conventional Egyptian Sphinx. Around his neck he

wore four or five chains of immense blue beads, and also many bracelets of the same. Upon one finger was a copper ring, and upon his ankles were bands of leather. . . . The King went as he came, with much *hauteur*, his people fleeing in every direction before his approach. Pania Mutembo is reported to glory in upwards of five hundred 'wives.' . . . We told the King that in our countries the married men were accustomed to have but one wife each. He replied that there our wealth was in other things, in gold and silver, and in ships and factories, but here his property was in these wives, whom if he chose he could barter for anything he wanted."

As a popular general description of the Africa of to-day, Mr. Vincent's book has no superior. There are over one hundred photographic illustrations, together with a good route map and a sufficient index; and the publishers have shown their usual sound taste and liberality in the general make-up of the volume.

E. G. J.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF MR. RHODES'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.*

The first chapter of the third volume of Mr. Rhodes's "History of the United States" is devoted to the material progress of the country from 1850 to 1860, leaving out of view the striking events and political agitations of this period, and dealing only with the common life of the people, or what the author calls "the blank leaves of history." And yet the subject is so admirably handled that we believe no chapter in the volume will awaken a livelier interest or better repay a careful perusal. He refers to the increase of our population and our material prosperity in their relation to the well-being of the masses. He dwells upon the progress of mechanical invention and the marvelous growth of our merchant marine. He refers to railway extension and steam navigation on our western rivers as great factors in our national progress. He devotes several pages to a very clear and timely exposition of the tariff question in connection with the panic of 1857 and the tariff acts of that year and the year 1846, and he says these acts demonstrate that a high protective tariff is not necessary for the growth of our manufacturing industry. He deals with the question of political corruption, the health of the people, their progress in taste, refinement, and manners, the theatre, and the lecture system which reached its height during this period. He speaks of this decade as the golden age of American lit-

* HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes. Volume III. New York: Harper & Brothers.

erature, giving it credit for Bryant, Prescott, Irving, Lowell, Holmes, Hawthorne, and Emerson, and bestowing deserved praises upon the the only three magazines, "Harper's," "Putnam's," and the "Atlantic." He deals with the sexual morality of the people, their religious character, including a graphic account of the great revival of 1858, their seriousness combined with their love of humor, and their honesty in private life as contrasted with their lack of it in the management of public affairs. Indeed, the picture of American society and life is so charmingly drawn in this chapter that the impression left upon the mind of the reader is singularly wholesome and satisfying, while his love of country is heightened and his faith in our popular system of government is confirmed.

The other chapters of the volume deal with the state of the country following the presidential election of 1860 and including the first year of the War; and they constitute by far the most important contribution to the history of this period which has yet appeared. The work is thoroughly and faithfully done, as attested by the ample foot-notes which support and illustrate the text, while the style is so lucid and animated that the attention of the reader is never intermitted. We feel confident that this volume will fully confirm the impression made by the two preceding ones that the author has a genius for writing history. Mr. Rhodes discusses at much length the famous Crittenden Compromise, and he shows that it was not the secessionists of the Senate, as has often been asserted, but the Republican leaders, who defeated the measure. He thinks that Lincoln was chiefly responsible, for he says that if he had favored the measure Seward would have joined him and their influence would have secured its adoption, thus averting for the time the catastrophe of war. Whether Lincoln and the Republicans may be justified in their course at the bar of history he treats as a debatable question, and after considering it at considerable length and in all its bearings, he says:

"Between these alternatives, one of which was civil war, with its waste of blood and treasure, with its train of men's sacrifices and women's anguish, and with its failure to settle the race question in the South; and the other, which would have been an aggravated repetition of what took place between 1854 and 1860, with the probability of a war to follow between more powerful contestants; between these an historian may well shrink from pronouncing a decided choice."

We think this statement challenges criticism.

It assumes that the question of duty involved in the alternative here presented was to be determined by carefully estimating the consequences of the choice to be made and not by the character of the surrender which this compromise offered the South for the sake of peace. It overlooks the fact that there are worse things than war, even civil war, with all its unspeakable horrors, and that a nation has no right to purchase peace at the price of dishonor. What was this now almost forgotten compromise? It provided that in all the territory of the United States then held or thereafter acquired situate north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$ slavery should be prohibited, but that in all the territories south of said line it should be recognized as existing, and should not be interfered with by Congress, but should be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance. It provided that Congress should have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction and situate within the limits of States that permitted the holding of slaves; that Congress should have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia without compensation, and without the consent of its inhabitants, of Virginia, and of Maryland; that Congress should have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves between slave-holding States and Territories; that provision should be made for the payment of the owners by the United States for rescued fugitive slaves; and that no future amendment of the Constitution should affect the five preceding articles, and no amendment should be made to the Constitution which would authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it was or might be allowed or permitted.

Under these provisions slavery would no longer be a local institution dependent upon State law, but a national institution made perpetual by unalterable provisions of the Constitution. That such concessions would be followed by further demands is as certain as the action of gravitation. The career of slavery in the United States up to this time proved this. The adoption of this compromise would have made the acquisition of Cuba the watchword and rallying cry of the South. Fillibustering for other tropical acquisitions would certainly have followed, while the revival of the foreign slave-trade would have been espoused as a part of the inevitable logic of the new dispensation. In a word, a great slave-holding and slave-

breeding despotism would have been established on the ruins of the Republic, unless prevented by the military power of the free States in a conflict far more uncertain in its issue and more calamitous in its results than was our Civil War. But aside from any question of consequences, the Crittenden Compromise was utterly indefensible as a scheme of bare-faced treachery to freedom. In the words of Lincoln, it would have "put us again on the high-road to a slave empire." It was a shameless repudiation of the principle on which the people had made him president, and a wanton betrayal of the country to its enemies. It would have gladdened the hearts of despots and stifled the voice of republicanism throughout the world. If the courage and clear-sightedness of Lincoln averted these calamities, then he, of all the famous men of his time, has the best right to be honored as the savior of his country.

Mr. Rhodes discusses the generally accepted theory that the work of secession was concocted by a cabal of Southern senators and representatives in Washington, who gave direction to the movement through its ramifications in the States and interfered with the free action of the people. He carefully overhauls the historic facts bearing upon the question, and reaches the conclusion that no such conspiracy existed. He had shown in dealing with the Crittenden Compromise that Jefferson Davis was ready for a settlement upon that basis, and deplored the necessity for war. The course of Stephens in opposition to secession is well-known. Even Toombs, with all his impulsiveness and bluster, was complained of by his Southern friends as too conservative. Says Mr. Rhodes:

"In its public manifestations secession had all the marks of a popular movement, proceeding in the regular manner which we should expect from a community accustomed to constitutional government and to delegate its powers to chosen representatives. Legislatures called conventions of the people. Then, after animated canvasses in Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, and after full understanding by the electors in all of the states that they were voting for immediate secession or in favor of delay, delegates were chosen to the convention at popular elections. Soon after each convention met it adopted by an imposing majority its ordinance of secession."

The facts of the case in some of the States are not all in harmony with these statements, but when carefully sifted they do not support the conspiracy theory. Mr. Rhodes thinks it very doubtful whether Davis, Toombs, Orr, and Benjamin, had they agreed with Stephens, could have prevented secession, and that if they

had not headed the movement the people would have found other leaders. It will not be easy to dislodge the well-nigh universal opinion of the people of the Northern States ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, and make them believe that the secession movement was the work of the people of the South, whose reputed leaders were only reluctant followers. But the truth ought to be known, and when supported by such authorities as Rhodes, Von Holst, and Schouler, must finally be accepted. Had it been understood during the great conflict, it is probable that many a flaming speech in favor of the hanging of the rebel leaders would have been less savage in its tone.

Among the most attractive features of this volume are the personal sketches of eminent men, including Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, Jeremiah S. Black, "Stonewall" Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, and others. As an example, we quote a part of what the author says of General Lee at the beginning of the War, and we quote it for other reasons which will appear:

"Lee, now fifty-four years old, his face exhibiting the ruddy glow of health and his head without a grey hair, was physically and morally a splendid example of manhood. Able to trace his lineage far back in the mother country, the best blood of Virginia flowed in his veins. The founder of the Virginia family, who emigrated in the time of Charles I., was a cavalier in sentiment; 'Light-horse Harry' of the Revolution was the father of Robert E. Lee. Drawing from a knightly race all their virtues, he had inherited none of their vices. Honest, sincere, simple, magnanimous, forbearing, refined, courteous, yet dignified and proud, never lacking self-command, he was in all respects a true man. Graduating from West Point, his life had been exclusively that of a soldier, yet he had none of the soldier's bad habits. He used neither liquor nor tobacco, indulged rarely in a social glass of wine, and cared nothing for the pleasures of the table. He was a good engineer, and under General Scott had won distinction in Mexico. The work that had fallen to his lot he had performed in a systematic manner and with conscientious care. 'Duty is the sublimest word in our language,' he wrote to his son. Sincerely religious, Providence to him was a verity, and it may be truly said, he walked with God. . . . As the years go on, we shall see that such a life can be judged by no partisan measure, and we shall come to look upon him as the English of our day regard Washington, whom little more than a century ago they delighted to call a rebel. Indeed, in all essential characteristics, Lee resembled Washington, and had the great work of his life been crowned with success, or had he chosen the winning side, the world would have acknowledged that Virginia could in a century produce two men who were the embodiment of public and private virtue."

This charming picture of a great Confederate general suggests two instructive facts. In the first place, it shows how far we have drifted

from the period of the Civil War and the animosities which then filled the air. We recall some speeches in Congress and elsewhere about General Lee and his associates which would now seem as shocking and as completely out of tune with the times as this eulogy would have been during the conflict. The healing hand of time has done for both sections of the Union what no other agency could possibly have accomplished, and this volume, by its fairness in dealing with sectional and party issues, happily voices the general feeling of reconciliation and peace. In the second place, however, there may be some danger of too great a reaction from the patriotic memories and thrilling experiences of the great struggle for the nation's life. Moral distinctions are never to be confounded. The world will always recognize a difference between fighting for a slave empire and fighting for freedom and the universal rights of men. The man who violates his oath of loyalty to the Union cannot occupy exactly the same moral level with the man who keeps it. Besides, General Lee did not believe in the right of secession under the Constitution. He was a Union man on principle, believing that Virginia had a peaceable and constitutional remedy for her grievances. Neither did he believe in negro slavery, but regarded it as a great moral and political evil, and a greater curse to the white man than to the black. On his own showing, therefore, the secession of his native State was indefensible and unnecessary. The dilemma in which he was placed in having to choose between his loyalty to the Union and his duty to Virginia was a most painful one, and no man will now judge him harshly or uncharitably; but the attempt to liken his case to that of Washington seems a little far-fetched, and is not necessary to a just appreciation of his remarkable public career or his rare personal traits.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

MODERN ART CRITICISM.*

Some years ago a celebrated student of Italian painting, Giovanni Morelli, went up into Germany and did great service to art history by overthrowing many of the attributions of Italian pictures in German galleries. He published the German ignorance of Italian art in several volumes, and was rewarded for his presumption by

* MASTERPIECES OF GREEK SCULPTURE: A Series of Essays on the History of Art. By Adolf Furtwängler; edited by Eugénie Sellers. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

no end of abuse from museum directors, connoisseurs, and critics. Nevertheless, Morelli's shots struck home. The titles and ascriptions of many pictures were changed. Morelli was more often right than wrong in his judgments. He claimed that he was quite infallible because he was working with "a scientific method." The method was of his own adaptation. It was, briefly stated, based upon the theory that every painter was more or less conventional in his drawing of such details as hands, feet, ears, eyes, noses; that he was largely influenced by his masters and associates; that his brush-work, color, architecture, and landscapes were so many ear-marks; and that by considering all these details the author of a picture could be surely ascertained regardless of written document or signature. The ancient methods of determining the painter of a work by intuitive feeling, by the personality of the work, and by its general spirit, were set down as ridiculously inaccurate.

The application of this method to pictures was original with Morelli, but the method itself was not new. The Germans who jeered at him as "an ignorant Swiss Doctor" had long before his time applied the method to the writing of history. Rome was done over again with "the historical method" (a rebuke to Gibbon) by dropping out the imaginative element and basing statements on existing documents. A study of the materials only could give the truth. We have had a recent echo of this method in America in Justin Winsor's "Columbus," an excellent example of all the virtues and all the vices of scientific history. We know the same method in literary criticism. It has been unsuccessfully applied to Shakespeare, but its best known application has been to the books of the Old Testament. From Eichhorn and Kuenen to Driver and Briggs, all the way down the line, the Pentateuch has been slashed at and worried in the name of "Higher Criticism." If we translate the Pentateuch into a picture and say that it could not have been painted by Moses because the style is not his, the brush-work is too mature, the signature is a forgery, this part is the work of a modern restorer, and that part an impudent erasure, we shall have the attitude of the biblical critics and also their relationship to the art critics. The method is the same now among all "advanced thinkers." Everything is flatly placed on what is called a scientific basis at the start. We are not surprised then to find Professor Furtwängler in his "Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture," following

these same methods. Indeed, he, in company with other German archaeologists, has been following them for years and telling us on material and scientific grounds what is an original, what is a copy, what is a variant, and what is a forgery. Unfortunately, neither he nor any of the other scientific thinkers has told us what is logic. It is a great pity. Had they given us their notion of logic at the start, perhaps we should not have had occasion to find fault with their work. The conclusions deduced from assumed facts are the chief cause of skepticism and dissent on the part of the reader.

No one doubts the long study, the intimate knowledge, the shrewd insight of these critics; no one doubts that their scientific basis is the nearest to the true one that has ever been attained; no one doubts that their researches have lightened many dark spots in history and archaeology. What one does doubt at times, however, is the proof of facts, the force of conclusions. The journalistic way of assuming a point on one page and then declaring it "proven" on the next page, the pettifogging manner of slipping around a hard knot because it cannot be untied, the *naïve* forming of a theory and then calling every fact that interferes with it a forgery and every dissenting critic an ignoramus, are not calculated to breed confidence in the reasoning. And then, the vast superfluity of arrogance and pretension! From Morelli to Briggs, they are all bubbling over with conceit. It is not that their method is a new aid, sheds new light, helps on the sum of knowledge, and taken in connection with past knowledge places us on a firmer basis; but their method is infallible, their say-so incontestable, their conclusions final, and everything to the contrary is mere "leather and prunello," to be brushed aside. All this operates in the reader's mind against the method and against much that is incontestably true and just in the results. Professor Furtwängler's book, with all its knowledge, leaves the reader in a bad humor because of its arbitrary assumption, its professorial arrogance, its "confounded cocksureness." The editor of the volume tells us that it has been "received almost with acclamation by scholars of all schools." Very likely. It is so good a book that one feels vexed with its author that it is not better. There was need for a reconstructed history of Greek sculpture, and Professor Furtwängler's book has come at the right time. Had it come modestly it would have been the more welcome, but even in its present shape it is not a book to be lightly cast

aside. It is an invaluable library of critical research into Greek sculpture. Heretofore the study of Greek art has run in narrow channels. Professor Furtwängler has sought to broaden them by reconstruction. Instead of speculation over the few Greek marbles that are left to us, he proposes to go back to the great lost originals, by studying them in the Roman copies. He claims that with few exceptions (notably the *Hermes of Praxiteles*) the existing Greek marbles are by inferior men, whereas the Roman copies were copies of celebrated works by celebrated men. He admits that there is a rich mine of error in discriminating between what is exactly reproduced and what is adapted in the copies, but he thinks he can avoid gross errors. So on this basis he starts out to reconstruct the art of Pheidias, from whose hand we have nothing that is absolutely authenticated.

The Lemnian Athena was an original by Pheidias preferred by the ancients to all his other works. It must have been copied by the Romans. Two statues at Dresden are said to be faithful copies of it. There is a third mutilated copy in the Vatican. Professor Furtwängler restores the statue by placing a helmet in the right hand and a spear in the left. His warrant for the helmet he gets from a Roman gem in which an Athena appears with a helmet put in at the side by the gem-cutter to fill space, and his warrant for the spear is the muscular play of the left arm and shoulder. He assumes from the technique of the copies that the original by Pheidias was in bronze, of life size, and in general like the copies. Then, after five pages of postulated facts, we have him saying: "We are now justified, I think, in claiming to possess exact copies after a bronze by Pheidias, and to have thereby gained for the first time a full conception of this artist's achievements in the round." The alleged copies which are said to be "faithful" and "accurate" become then the criterion of Pheidian style and technique, and everything that tallies with them is put into the charmed Pheidian circle. So Professor Furtwängler goes on to tell us that the Dresden copy has all the "characteristic and personal qualities of Pheidias' Parthenos." He makes a comparison between the Parthenos and the Lemnia, and thus reestablishes the Parthenos. He then pays his respects to the Olympian Zeus in the same manner, discusses the Parthenon frieze, and tells us what in extant work is Pheidian and what is not, on the primary assumption that he has the Pheidian style in the alleged copies of the Lemnia.

Now all this, covering as it does over 110 pages, is shrewdly argued and plausibly put. Professor Furtwängler knows his subject so thoroughly — knows all the technique of sculpture as well as the classic traditions — that one is disposed to follow him wherever he leads. He is very likely right in his conclusions; but suppose he is wrong in his first premises, what then becomes of his fine argument? And what are his actual premises? Lucian refers to the Lemnia of Pheidias. It did exist, but no work of Pheidias is now known to us. That it was copied is assumed; that the Dresden and Vatican Athenas were all copies of the original Lemnia, is merely a shrewd guess. On page 76 Professor Furtwängler shows how easy it is to be mistaken about copies springing from a common original. Possibly they were not copies at all, but Roman eclectic works. The Romans did make copies of the Greek marbles, but the assumption that they never made anything else is an error. And if copies, why indisputably after Pheidias? Athena was the Greek and Roman Madonna, and there may have been many conceptions of her by sculptors of rank whose very names are now forgotten. On page 42 Professor Furtwängler rebukes Löscheke for assuming that the Zeus Talleyrand in the Louvre is "a copy of a work belonging to the middle of the fifth century B. C." This he declares is a "daring assertion." So it is, but not more daring than his own assertions. But to continue. The restorations of the alleged copies are probably correct, the "full conception" of Pheidias means only a conception of the alleged copies. The "Pheidian circle" is Professor Furtwängler's circle, and "the characteristic and personal qualities of Pheidias" are things that have only been hinted at by the ancient writers. In fact, the premises are strewn with pitfalls, and a false step anywhere along the line would be sufficient to upset the whole argument. As speculation, as suggestion for future work, the theory is capital and will undoubtedly lead to good results; as proven fact, not even the author's enthusiastic vehemence can make it wholly acceptable.

With the Lemnia on one side of the circle and the Dioscuri of Monte Cavallo on the other side, our author thinks he has found "two fixed points which represent the opposite poles of Pheidian art." By way of additional proof he takes up the Parthenon marbles, the coins and vases, and also treats of the contemporary sculptors, Kresilas, Myron, and Polykleitos. The style of each of these men is built up, not

from originals, for there are none, but from Roman copies, as in the case of Pheidias. The allowances made for innovations and additions by the copyists are liberal, but possibly they are liberally erroneous. The general evidence, however, creates a probability of correctness. The same method is followed with the sculptors of the succeeding period, Skopas, Praxiteles, and Euphranor, though in the case of Praxiteles the famous original of Hermes lends more certainty to the conclusions. The information thrown out in these discussions is valuable, and indeed, the arguments themselves are most ingenious and worthy of more consideration than can be given them in this place. The chapters take the form of an historical development, and the last chapter but one of the book is devoted to a new examination of the Venus of Milo. This is so very good, and the subject is so familiar to all, that Professor Furtwängler's argument should be outlined.

With the statue of the Venus of Milo were found some fragments—a broken arm, a hand holding an apple; an inscribed plinth, which was at first thought to be a later addition, was rejected, and was finally lost. Fortunately a drawing of the plinth had been made. It bore the artist's name, Agesandros of Antioch. It was rejected by savants because the artist was unknown and the work was supposed to be of an excellence worthy of Praxiteles. The finding-place of the Venus and all the contradictory stories told about it are thoroughly re-examined to prove the genuineness of the fragments. They undoubtedly belonged to the statue. The restoration is then begun by placing the inscribed plinth at the right of the statue, the left foot resting upon the raised block. The square hole in the plinth is fitted with a short pillar for which abundant warrant is found in terra-cottas, coins, gems, and reliefs. The left arm and hand are adjusted to the figure by reference to the dowel holes, and are placed resting on the top block of the pillar, the hand holding the apple palm upward. The rough workmanship of the back of the hand (first thought an inconsistency) is now accounted for. The back of the hand turned downwards, and was not to be seen by the spectator as it was originally placed. The right arm comes forward, and the hand clasps the falling drapery at the left hip.

The uneasy motive of grasping the drapery with one hand and the restful motive of the hand loosely holding the apple are apparently contradictory. Professor Furtwängler explains

it by saying that Agesandros was not entirely original in this work, that he borrowed two traditional types and tried to combine them by modification. The motive of the left arm was taken from the Tyche of Melos, but the main design was taken from an original of which the Venus of Capua is the best extant copy. The Capuan Venus held a shield resting upon her left thigh, and contemplated her beauty in it as in a glass. Agesandros borrowed this motive for the Venus of Milo, except that he removed the shield and placed the right hand holding up the drapery and the left hand holding the apple. The action is thus apparently strained, though whether the strain is in the statue or in Professor Furtwängler's theory we are at some loss to determine. He thinks the whole conception was based upon a Skopasian Venus, but was somewhat exaggerated in the modification, just as the Venus of Praxiteles was prettified into the Venus de Medici. Perhaps Professor Furtwängler is just a little copy-mad and cannot see originality in anything. The technique of the statue, even, he thinks is borrowed. He detects a lack of definition, a weakening, a relaxation of firmness in the forms which is indicative of the decadence. This, with the epigraphy of the inscription, allows him to date the statue between 150 and 50 B. C. "The stylistic peculiarities confirm this later date," he says. The hair is treated in the Skopasian manner, the drapery in the Pheidian manner; but the latter is imitative, like almost all of the work of the middle of the second century. Therefore the sculptor was working in the style of Skopas, but availed himself of the technique of Pheidias in the drapery. Perhaps, again.

This whole theory is most interesting, but we doubt very much if it will be accepted as the final word on the Venus of Milo. In the mean time the Venus, the Samothracian Victory, the Hermes, loom colossal in their beauty, and while archæologists are quarrelling over their dates, attributions, and restorations, how few there are who see the marbles with Greek eyes and appreciate their inherent excellence regardless of history, name, or inscription.

Professor Furtwängler has written a book and shown his erudition as becomes a German professor. It is really a learned book, and has many excellent features that have not been mentioned here. It is a book that has come to stay for a generation or more, and, while it is positive to the quarrelling point, it is not a book that the student of archæology can afford to neglect. He may doubt here and there, but the suggestive-

ness of the theories, the knowledge of materials, the keenness of insight, will more than compensate for errors of judgment or fact. The translation is good, and the publishers have dealt handsomely with the book in the matter of binding, printing, and two hundred and seven reproductive illustrations that accompany the text.

JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

SOME NEW BOTANIES.*

Probably botanical activity has never been so great as during the last decade, and the notable feature of this activity is that it has been largely along new lines. The popular fancy is still too apt to regard botany as the "scientia amabilis," and this reputation has brought the study somewhat into reproach as something not exactly serious. The science of botany, however, has been revolutionized, and its grasp of the great problems of life is both serious and fruitful. The sudden gush of books which are coming almost daily to the tables of English-speaking students, is due primarily to the fact that the numerous new lines of research have been developed far enough to begin to apply the results to the general subject, and to reconstruct ancient texts upon the basis of new knowledge. Botanists have waked up to the fact that they have no adequate expression of their science in existing books, notably English books, and they are writing and translating at a rate which bids fair soon to supply this deficiency. The fact of the matter is, no teacher of botany today is quite satisfied until he has written a book of his own, and publishers must be getting bewildered that no text they can secure finds very extensive sale in the schools.

The new publications in botany are largely those which deal with the great departments of plant physiology, comparative morphology, and ecology. The most ancient subject, however, is also feeling the stimulus of new knowledge, and systematic botany has been clothed with so new a meaning that the ancient mummy is not to be recognized. Numerous notable publications on systematic botany have recently appeared, or are in the process of publication, but the one just now before us will serve as an illustration of the modern tendency. It is commonly spoken of as the Warming-Potter Botany, and is a translation by Professor Potter of Dr. E. Warming's Danish "Haandbog i den Systematiske Botanik." The translation is a boon to English botanists, for this Danish work has long been recognized as an

original and important contribution to systematic botany. Professor Potter has done far more than the work of translation, for in the revision of many important parts he has called in the aid of distinguished authorities, notably Dr. Knoblauch for the Fungi, and Dr. Migula for the Bacteria.

The classification of plants is a very old subject, in fact the oldest phase of botany, as it will be the latest. The earlier schemes, however, were artificial, confessedly so, and the original division into "trees," "shrubs," and "herbs" is hardly less artificial than many that have come down to us and are current in existing manuals. Linnæus is usually spoken of as the "father of modern botany," which statement should be taken in a very restricted sense. His labors among plants were prodigious, but his results combined the labors of all those who worked with him and who had worked before him. Still, "Systematic Botany" is using the Linnæan publications as the datum line, and we speak of pre-Linnæan and post-Linnæan times. Artificial classification culminated in the famous twenty-four classes proposed by Linnæus, an easy device for the naming of plants, but suggesting nothing as to their relationship. After Linnæus "natural systems" began to be proposed, born of an increasing knowledge of plants, and the names of Jussieu, De Candolle, Robert Brown, Endlicher, Brongniart, Lindley, Braun, Hofmeister, Bentham and Hooker, Sachs, Eichler, Engler, mark the development of increasingly "natural systems."

The recent rapid advance in our knowledge of the life histories of plants has thrown a flood of light upon their phylogeny, and these recent advances Dr. Warming has sought to express in his manual. The larger outlines have been sketched for some time, and successive books are chiefly concerned in rearranging the details, but it is astonishing with what persistence current manuals cling to obsolete arrangements and mislead the student. It would not be possible to critically compare the Warming presentation with others that have gone before and have appeared since, but they are all broadly alike. To the general reader it is a matter of greater interest to know what really is a modern classification of plants. In the book before us, five grand divisions are recognized, being one more than the usual number. The lowest division includes the "Thallophytes," plants which in general show no differentiation of the body into such vegetative organs as root, stem, and leaf. This lowest group has always been an uncertain one, for its forms are numerous and puzzling, and it may fairly be regarded as an artificial assemblage. The three subdivisions of Thallophytes are, (1) the Myxomycetes, or "slime-fungi," with bodies of naked protoplasm which are claimed alike by botanists and zoologists; (2) the Algæ, that great assemblage of aquatic plants which represent the first development of the plant kingdom; (3) the Fungi, a host of saprophytes and parasites which by degenerate habits have fallen from the alga state. The next grand division includes the "Bryophytes," the mosses and liverworts, where root and stem

*A HANDBOOK OF SYSTEMATIC BOTANY. By E. Warming; translated and edited by M. C. Potter. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

A STUDENTS' TEXT-BOOK OF BOTANY. By Sidney H. Vines. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF PLANTS: Their Forms, Growth, Reproduction, and Distribution. From the German of Anton Körner von Marilaun, by F. W. Oliver. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

and leaf are for the most part worked out, but whose bodies are weak from lack of a supporting woody framework. The third division includes the first of "vertebrated" plants, the "Pteridophytes," where belong not merely the ferns, but the scouring rushes, the club-mosses, and certain groups that do not come within the common experience, but are of vast interest to the botanist. Pteridophytes have a woody framework and may attain tree-like proportions, but their spores are early separated from the parent, in a sort of oviparous fashion. The fourth and fifth divisions have been commonly kept together, as representing the great group of seed-producing plants, called "Phanerogams," and commonly "flowering plants." Flowers are not peculiar to them, however, as Pteridophytes also produce true flowers; but the habit of retaining the spore on the parent during its germination, resulting in the structure known as the seed, a kind of viviparous habit, is peculiar to the group. Dr. Warming finds in the old group Phanerogams sufficient diversity to raise its two usual subdivisions to the rank of main divisions, and hence "Gymnosperms," including Conifers and Cycads, become the fourth grand division, and "Angiosperms," the true flowering plants, the fifth and highest. It has long been known that the Gymnosperms are more closely related to the Pteridophytes than to the Angiosperms, and the present arrangement but emphasizes this fact. It is very curious that in certain manuals still current the Gymnosperms are placed in the very midst of the Angiosperms. To one familiar with the ordinary school manuals the arrangement of the families of Angiosperms would seem very strange, but it is just at this point that recent research appears, and, as a consequence, the old artificial grouping disappears. It is very evident that the old systematic botany, with its sets of pigeon-holes and its search for plant names, has been set aside, and that the new systematic botany deals with genetic relationships.

One of the notable books of the year is Dr. Vines's "Text-Book of Botany." Ever since his admirable work on Plant Physiology, Dr. Vines has been recognized as one of our foremost teachers, and the knowledge that he had a general text-book in preparation created such a demand for it that the first part of the volume was issued separately in 1894, and was followed by the remaining part in 1895. The whole presents the most complete and compact view of modern botany yet published. The notable feature of the book is that it presents a consistent terminology throughout, and that homologies are not disguised by a variable set of terms. As one approaches the higher plants from a study of the lower, he has been confronted by a morphology bred of antiquated ideas that has been confusing and misleading. It may come as a shock that "stamens" and "pistils" are not "male" and "female" organs, and that our whole conception of a "flower" was radically wrong, but it is just as well to have the truth presented. It would be impossible to present the details of such a

book, and it can only be said that it binds the whole plant kingdom together in one consistent scheme. It is interesting to note Dr. Vines's great divisions of the subject of Botany. The book is divided into four parts, entitled (1) Morphology, (2) The Intimate Structure of Plants, (3) The Classification of Plants, (4) Physiology. There can be no question that morphology and physiology are two very distinct and fundamental divisions of the subject, and that classification (better taxonomy) is a sort of cap-sheaf for all departments; but anatomy and histology should be considered more as a means to an end than a great division by itself. It enters essentially into all work, but can hardly be said to have any worthy autonomy. The compound microscope is also essential in most work, but it is hardly worth while to have a division of "microscopy." The recognition of anatomy as an end, however, is not so surprising as the failure to recognize the great department of oecology. In one sense it may be included under physiology, but hardly more so than morphology could be included under taxonomy. This book will do more than bring to the beginning student the science of botany based upon the most recent morphology; it will also go far towards bringing about that uniform terminology which was a crying need of botany.

A most fascinating book, not only for the botanist but for the general reader also, is Mr. Oliver's translation of Kerner's "Natural History of Plants." There are to be five parts, two of which are before us. The work is copiously and beautifully illustrated, and deals in popular style, but with scientific accuracy, with some of the most interesting problems in the life of plants. It is a pity that the translator does not give even a brief preface explanatory of the status of the work and its purpose. Several colored illustrations supplement the numerous original woodcuts. Professor Kerner has done what more botanists should do: he has brought the most recent researches within reach of the intelligent reader, and in a style so charming that even the professional teacher may learn a lesson in the art of presentation. In the two volumes before us the general subjects presented are: "the living principle of plants," a discussion of the fascinating problem of protoplasm and its activities; "absorption of nutriment," taking up the various sources of supply, which leads into such questions as parasitism, symbiosis, etc.; "conduction of food," where those who think they know something about the "ascent of sap" may find something to learn; "formation of organic food," the story of the conversion of the mineral into the organic; "metabolism and transport of materials," under which is described the inner activities of the plant; "growth and construction of plants"; and "plant-forms as completed structures." The two parts contain nearly 800 pages, but the subjects of reproduction and distribution, to be considered in the remaining parts, are capable of still greater interest in presentation. It

will be noticed that the subjects dealt with pertain chiefly to morphology and oecology. It is such books as this that will bring botany fairly before the public as a subject of absorbing interest; that will illuminate the botanical lecture-room; that will convert the Gradgrind of our modern laboratory into a student of Nature; that will help carry us through the regions of analysis to those of synthesis, where lies the real domain of science.

JOHN M. COULTER.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Napoleon's fall
and the rise
of Wellington.*

"The Decline and Fall of Napoleon," by Viscount Wolseley, and "The Rise of Wellington," by General Lord Roberts, form the initial volumes of a promising series of reprints (from the "Pall Mall Magazine") of which Messrs. Roberts Bros. of Boston are the American publishers. The ability of both the writers named to treat their respective themes adequately from the military standpoint needs no comment, while the literary competence of the former is amply attested by his brilliant *Life of Marlborough*. The central thesis of Lord Wolseley's book is that the series of disasters, from 1812 to the final catastrophe at Waterloo, which marked the declining phase of Napoleon's career were due to the periodic attacks of a mysterious malady to which he is known to have been subject during his later years. These attacks, resulting probably from overwork and other less pardonable excesses, took the form of sudden fits of intense lethargy and moral prostration, and occurred at seasons of unusual nervous strain and anxiety—that is to say, precisely at those critical junctures where his supreme gift of rapid forecast and decision were most needed. It is known, for instance, that Napoleon was in a state of partial coma on the morning of Waterloo. Grouchy strove to see him at daybreak, but was unable to secure his orders until afternoon—a most disastrous delay which enabled Blücher to reach the field in time the following day to give the French their final dispatch there. Said Vandamme: "The Napoleon whom we have known exists no more; our yesterday's success (of Ligny) will have no result." Lord Wolseley does not hesitate to assign this curious malady as the primary cause of the Emperor's overthrow at Waterloo. Had Napoleon, he concludes, been able to bring the impetuous energy of his early days to bear upon his grandly-conceived plan for the destruction of Wellington and Blücher (why will the English insist on printing it "Blücher"?), in Belgium, the cautious Englishman would have at least retreated to his transports at Ostend, while the fiery Prussian would have been almost destroyed at Ligny and only too glad to place the Rhine between the remnants of his army and the victor of Jena. Lord Wolseley's account of the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814,

of the Hundred Days, and of Waterloo, is necessarily concise; but it is graphic and pithy, and informed with a soldier's enthusiasm for his calling. — Lord Roberts's "Rise of Wellington" is really a compact biographical sketch, touching lightly on the "Iron Duke's" boyhood and youth, and more fully upon his military career, which naturally divides itself into three periods—the Indian, the Peninsular, and the one during which he commanded the Allied Forces in the Netherlands, and plucked a leaf from Napoleon's fading military laurels at Waterloo. Lord Roberts's style is smooth, balanced, and logical, and well adapted to his usually cool and critical treatment of his theme. He gives an accurate presentment of Wellington's strong and masterful, if not very attractive, personality; but we confess his conclusion that, as a general, the Duke was Napoleon's equal, if not his superior, strikes us as almost as questionable as Lord Wolseley's opinion that Napoleon was "by far the greatest of all great men." The intellectual gulf between Napoleon and Wellington is measured by the interval between genius and sound practical sense. Although he had the good fortune to command at Waterloo (when famine, the snow, and the Cossacks had reduced to a spectre the superb fighting force which the liberal genius of the French Revolution launched against Feudalism), Wellington still shows on the page of history as a pygmy beside the inspired adventurer who, springing from the meanest obscurity, turned the torrent of the Revolution into the channel of his private ambition, and mastered Europe. The little volumes are very neatly gotten up, and are liberally sprinkled with charts and wood-cuts.

*Life and ways
in Stevenson's
Samoa.*

A pleasant little volume, brimful of suggestions grateful to the fancy these torrid days, is Miss Marie Fraser's "In Stevenson's Samoa" (Macmillan). The book is the outcome of a several months' sojourn at Apia, within easy reach of "Vailima," Mr. Stevenson's retreat, and affords an alluring glimpse of the idyllic life which so charmed the lamented genius who now "lies where he longed to be," at rest on the towering peak of Vala. Miss Fraser has naturally woven into her Samoan idyl many memories of her gifted neighbor, and they all bespeak the gracious temper and unique personal fascination which cast so potent a spell over those who knew him. Mr. Stevenson was deeply enamored of the primitive life about him, and would seem to have preferred to sever himself as completely as might be from the prose and ceremony of the bustling world to the westward. Even the library at "Vailima," with its books and pictures and suggestions of a renounced civilization, was formal enough to clog the wings of his fancy. "I can't write in that room," he would say, "it's all so *suitable* for a literary man—drives every idea out of my head." So he would retreat to his work-room, a little "den" with bare floor and varnished walls, from whence could be seen the snow-white tropic birds soaring

over distant Vala, the summit of which he used to speak of as his final resting-place. "This," he said, "is the sort of a place I can write in—where nothing looks like literature. A deal table and a small bed are all I require; chairs are an unnecessary luxury; a mat flung on the ground is all one wants." So minded, he used to inveigh with comic vehemence against the untimely Europeanizing of his picturesque islanders—especially in the matter of dress. His own household retainers wore, as a matter of right and duty, their graceful, if scanty, native garb; and he was one day much scandalized at finding the Samoan servants of a neighboring English lady primly incased in "made dresses." His sarcastic comments thereon drew the chaste reply: "Yes, they are all clothed; no woman shall come into my presence who shows any part of her body." "Well," continued Louis Stevenson, "I just blazed at her. 'Woman,' I thundered, 'is your mind so base that you cannot see and admire what is beautiful in the form God Almighty created? do you not understand that their own dress is right for the climate and their simple way of living? and do you not see that the first thing you do on landing on this beautiful island is to pollute their minds and sully their modest thoughts?'" The rejoinder of the British Matron is not recorded. We would by no means imply that Miss Fraser's book is interesting solely for what it tells us of Mr. Stevenson. It is vivaciously written, with all the frank charm and gayety of the author's sex and youth. Miss Fraser's story of her house-hunting and house-keeping adventures at Apia is very amusing; and she draws an altogether engaging picture of Samoan life and ways—so engaging, indeed, as almost to reconcile one to the philosophy of Jean-Jacques, as unfolded in the Discourses. Mr. James Payn furnishes a commendatory preface, and there is a frontispiece sketch of the family group at "Vailima."

Significance of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots.

In "The Tragedy of Fotheringay" (Macmillan & Co.) the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, of Abbotsford, tells the story of Mary Stuart's last days, of her trial and execution, in a spirit of loyalty to the memory of one whom the author evidently looks upon as a martyr to her religious faith. The book is based on the best sources for these incidents; principally upon the Letters of Sir Amyas Paulet, the Queen's jailer, and the Journal of D. Bourgoing, her physician. This Journal was discovered at Cluny some years ago, in an anonymous copy by the French historical writer M. Régis Chantelauze, who published the text, in 1876, at the end of a volume not unlike Mrs. Scott's work in scope. It is with mixed feelings that the reader turns the leaves of this book. There is pity for the fate of such a woman as the Queen of Scots, and admiration for the noble dignity with which she faced a death of, to say the least, ambiguous significance. She seized every occasion to suggest the idea that she was to suffer for her religion. When Lord Buckhurst came to warn

her of her approaching death, she said in her reply, "I thank God for giving me this grace of dying in His quarrel. No greater good can come to me in this world; it is what I have most begged of God and most wished for." Such words do not carry conviction: the case is not made out. The English crown, rather than "God's quarrel," seems to have been the centre of her schemes. Memories of Mary's dubious career in Scotland come in still further to temper one's sorrow over her later misfortunes. Since Mrs. Scott does not take up the broad historical questions connected with Mary's death, she says nothing about Mary's staunch defense of the "divine right" principle of the succession to the crown, as opposed to rights based upon parliamentary decree. Probably Elizabeth, in sending her cousin to the block, did not realize how bad an example she was setting to the next generation of radical Puritans; but if she could execute an anointed Queen for reasons of state, they would doubtless find it easier for similar reasons to execute this Queen's grandson. Mary's execution is consequently more important, historically, as an element in the break-down of the monarchical principle than as an incident in the religious struggles of the sixteenth century.

Fifth volume of the "Writings of Jefferson."

The fifth volume of "The Writings of Thomas Jefferson" (Putnam) covers the period preceding the opening of the States-general, when the amiable but unfortunate Louis XVI., with the help of M. de Lafayette, was endeavoring to find a basis of settlement between the aristocracy and the French people; also that of the launching of the American Ship of State under command of George Washington, with the Constitution as a compass. What a striking contrast between the unrest and despair filling all the bounds of France, and the ardent expectations of four millions of people in the New World! Jefferson retired from the French mission in time to escape the bloody scenes of Paris, and was succeeded by Gouverneur Morris, who sympathized with the King and was horrified at the anarchy which emerged from the ranks of the *tiers état*. In this volume, the writings of Jefferson relating to the organization of the American Government, and the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Spain, are of chief interest. Out of crude suggestions and tentative forms grew the simple republican system under which we have prospered, as a people, to an extent surpassing all previous experience. The wish of John Adams, and a few others, to retain class distinctions was overruled by the practical common-sense of the majority, who, Jefferson declared, showed genuine dignity in placing all on an equality. The unfortunate feature in Jefferson's career is the evidence of party bias—of narrow judgments and jealousy. He could not live up to his own ideal. Thus, we find him saying to the Rev. Charles Clay, candidate for Congress in 1790, "I know you are too honest a patriot not to wish to see our country

prosper by any means, though they be not exactly those you would have preferred," and that "It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good." Yet, in brief, while he denounces the majority of the Washington administration for acting upon this principle, and persuades himself that his political opponents are monarchists in disguise, we see principally, in this volume, the benevolent and philosophical side of Jefferson, and this is always charming and instructive.

Some literary autobiography from Mr. Howells.

The sort of autobiography of which "My Literary Passions" (Harper) is an example is always interesting. Mr. Howells is by no means the first to write upon the theme of "Books Which Have Influenced Me," but we do not just now think of anyone before him who has made it the subject of a whole volume. Mr. Howells has had many "literary passions"—fifty, or thereabouts, to reckon only from the chapter headings—and in not a few cases it is obvious that he has loved not wisely, but too well. What we particularly like about the book, aside from the unflinching charm of its manner, is the frankly subjective character of the record. Mr. Howells has elsewhere sinned not a little in attempting to pass off his personal likes and dislikes as objective criticism, but in the present case what he writes is just what it pretends to be—a consecutive account of the books that came into his hands during his impressionable early years, and of the feelings with which he read them. There is an occasional touch of Philistinism, as in the plea more than once made for bowdlerizing the English classics in general, or of a lack of appreciation which is simply amazing, as in this opinion: "I do not think I should have lost much if I had never read 'Pericles' and 'Winter's Tale.'" In the present work Mr. Howells is concerned with the books that he read, and not with those that he wrote, but he does have a word to say of his own first volume, and it is to this amusing effect: "The 'Poems of Two Friends' became instantly and lastingly unknown to fame; the West waited, as it always does, to hear what the East should say; the East said nothing, and two-thirds of the small edition of five hundred came back upon the publisher's hands."

A helpful book for reading-circles.

"Four Years of Novel-Reading" (Heath) is an interesting educational tract, descriptive of the work done by a Reading Union in a Northumberland country town. The work included the reading of a certain number of selected novels by each member of the association, of meetings for discussion of the novels, and of the preparation of papers upon special subjects suggested by the novels. The little volume now published gives an account of the Union by Mr. Barrow, its secretary; an introduction on "The Study of Fiction," by Mr. R. G. Moulton; and four of the papers prepared by members of the Union. The list of books read during the four years

includes twenty-five titles, among which "The Wandering Jew" and "The Shadow of the Sword" seem strangely out of place in an otherwise carefully-selected company. With each novel is given a number of points which the readers were particularly called upon to notice, and the subjects of the debates or essays which some of them were expected to prepare. Thus, in the case of Hugo's "Ninety-three," the "points" are the absence of female characters, the respects in which the story is "characteristically French" (whatever that may mean), and *Lantenac* as typical of the best side of the *ancien régime*. The "debate" is on the question of *Cimourdain's* condemnation of *Gauvain*, and the "essay" on Hugo's view of the Revolution. The book will prove helpful to reading-circles having self-improvement as their aim, and suggests a means of culture particularly adapted to the needs of country towns and other small communities.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Mr. M. C. Cooke ("Uncle Matt" upon the title-page) is the author of a series of five little books about the wild flowers, intended for the use of children. The books are of English origin, and published by Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons. Each has a colored cover and frontispiece, besides many simple cuts. The species described are English, but so many of them occur in this country that the books will be found helpful by American children. The titles are these: "Down the Lane and Back," "Across the Common," "Through the Copse," "Around a Corn-Field," and "A Stroll in a Marsh."

"Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada" makes its annual appearance a little late for the tourist season. The usual assurances are given that the work has been carefully revised to date, and we notice considerable evidence that such a revision has really been made, although the book presents much the same appearance as in former years. The Canadian section is very meagre. Although this is one of the most satisfactory guide-books produced in the United States, it is still far inferior to the Baedeker manuals, and might learn many lessons from them.

A beautifully-printed and but moderately expensive reissue of Mr. Henry Edward Watts's "Don Quixote" is in course of publication by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. There are to be four volumes, plus a fifth in the shape of a biography of Cervantes. This translation is, on the whole, the best that we have in English, and even those who need no translation of the immortal romance will find the work almost a necessity to their libraries, on account of its notes and appendices, to say nothing of the forthcoming biography.

A new edition of "Gradatim," prepared by Mr. W. C. Collar, has been published by Messrs. Ginn & Co. Some errors have been corrected, a number of the old anecdotes dropped, and about thirty pages of new matter, from Mr. F. Ritchie's "Fabule Faciles," added. The same publishers issue a selection of easy Latin prose from Erasmus, edited by Mr. Victor S. Clark. We are glad to note these attempts to enlarge the reading of beginners in Latin, and trust that many more books of the sort will be forthcoming.

LITERARY NOTES.

A translation of Renan's "Ma Sœur Henriette" will soon be issued by Messrs. Roberts Brothers.

A pretty, limited edition, at a moderate price, of Fitz Gerald's "Omar" will be published in a few weeks by the E. W. Porter Co., of St. Paul.

Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," in four volumes, has just been added to the charming edition of that novelist which is sold in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

Beginning with the May number, Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. will issue in the United States the monthly periodical "Science Progress," well-known and successful in England.

Mr. Sidney Colvin's biography of Stevenson need not be expected for two years or thereabouts, but a volume of the novelist's correspondence is promised for the coming season.

"The New Galaxy" is the title of a new ten-cent monthly magazine, published by Mr. Harry C. Jones, favorably known as editor and publisher of "The Monthly Illustrator."

"The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan," by James Morier, has been added to the Macmillan reprints of popular oldtime fiction. It has an introduction by the Hon. George Curzon.

An authorized translation of Dr. Paulsen's "Introduction to Philosophy," prepared by Professor Frank Thilly, of the University of Missouri, with a preface by Professor William James of Harvard, is to be published immediately by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

The Committee of Twelve of the American Philological Association have issued an address in support of their contention that "not less than three years of instruction in Greek should be required" in our secondary schools as preparation for the classical college course.

"A Reformato Wordsworthian" writes from Trinity College, Dublin, to the "Saturday Review," *apropos* of the poetical vocabulary of Mr. Francis Thompson, in the following terms: "Sir,—Could we not touch up the more popular songs of the obsolete poets so as to make them intelligible to the admirers of 'illuminate and volute redundancy'? Mr. Francis Thompson has enriched the English language with words like *acerb*, *crocean*, *ostends*, *lampads*, *preparate* (for ready), *reformato* (for reformed), and many equally desirable latinate vocabules. Might we not, by following Mr. Thompson's method, add some degree of 'literary gorgeousness' even to the least Thompsonian of our poems? For instance, certain well-known verses would be redeemed from much of their sordid quietude if presented thus:

By founts of Dove, ways incalcale,
Did habitate
A virgin largely inamable
And illaudate.
A violet by a muscose stone
Semi-occult,
Formose as astre when but one
Ostends its vult.
She lived incognite, few could know
When she cessated.
But O the difference when, lo,
She's tumulated.

Much obsolete poetry might thus be brought up to date." If this be not the hand of Professor Tyrrell, we lose our guess.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

August, 1895 (First List).

Abbey, Edwin A., The Pastels of. F. H. Smith. Scribner.
Africa, the Coming Continent. Dial.
Art Criticism, Modern. John C. Van Dyke. Dial.
Art Criticism, The New. Mary Logan. Atlantic.
Atlanta Exposition, The. J. K. Ohl. Chautauquan.
Baptist Journalism. Henry C. Vedder. Chautauquan.
Bicycling Era, The. John G. Speed. Lippincott.
Bicycling in Paris. Arsène Alexandre. Scribner.
Bond Syndicate, The. A. B. Hepburn. Forum.
Botanies, Some New. John M. Coulter. Dial.
Canada. W. H. Withrow. Chautauquan.
Caricature. Nellie B. McCune. Lippincott.
Chautauqua. Albert S. Cook. Forum.
China, Every-day Scenes in. Julian Ralph. Harper.
Circus Performer, Life of a. Cleveland Moffett. McClure.
Civil Service Reform, Six Years of. T. Roosevelt. Scribner.
Continental Literature, A Year of. Dial.
Cracker Cowboys of Florida. Frederic Remington. Harper.
Deep-Waterways Problem, The. E. V. Smalley. Forum.
Destiny, Human. W. E. Manley. Arena.
Electric Light. Frank Parsons. Arena.
Goethe Archives, The. Eric Schmidt. Forum.
Juryman, Wrongs of the. H. N. Shepard. Atlantic.
Mars, The Oases of. Percival Lowell. Atlantic.
Moltke's Method of War. Archibald Forbes. McClure.
Santa Barbara Flower Festivals. Chautauquan.
Sound, Mystery of. Will M. Clemens. Lippincott.
Telegraph in England, The. Walter Clark. Arena.
Twentieth Century, The. Henry B. Brown. Forum.
United States, The, 1850-60. George W. Julian. Dial.
Vincent, Bishop, and the Chautauqus Assembly. McClure.
Woman, The "New." Alice Hilton. Chautauquan.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 60 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Golden Book of Coleridge. Edited, with an Introduction, by Stopford A. Brooke. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 289. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
The Lyric Poems of Shelley. Edited by Ernest Rhys. With portrait, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 233. Macmillan & Co. \$1.00.
Metaphor and Simile in the Minor Elizabethan Drama: A Dissertation. By Frederic Ives Carpenter. 8vo, pp. 217. University of Chicago Press.
A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. Edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray. Vol. III., Part III., Deject—Depravation; 4to. Macmillan & Co. 60 cts.
Notes, Critical and Biographical, on the Art Collection of W. T. Walters. 8vo, pp. 217. Boston: J. M. Bowles. 75 cts.

FICTION.

Meadow Grass: Tales of New England Life. By Alice Brown. 16mo, uncut, pp. 315. Copeland & Day. \$1.50.
When Valmond Came to Pontiac: The Story of a Lost Napoleon. By Gilbert Parker. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 222. Stone & Kimball. \$1.50.
The Old Maids' Club. By I. Zangwill, author of "The Bachelor's Club." Illus., 12mo, pp. 333. Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.25.
A Gallic Girl. By Gyp; translated by Henri Père Du Bois. 12mo, pp. 272. Brentano's "Modern Life Library." \$1.25.
In the Year of Jubilee. By George Gissing, author of "Eve's Ransom." 12mo, pp. 404. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
Captain Dreams, and Other Stories. By Capt. Charles King. 12mo, pp. 210. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.
A Magnificent Young Man. By John Strange Winter, author of "Boote's Baby." 12mo, pp. 325. Lippincott's "Select Novels." \$1.

- The Girl from the Farm.** By Gertrude Dix. 16mo, pp. 208. Roberts Bros. \$1.
- The Mistresses of Quest.** By Adeline Sergeant, author of "Under False Pretences." 12mo, pp. 336. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.
- At the Reldon Arms.** By Evelyn Sharp. 16mo, pp. 225. Roberts Bros. \$1.
- Fate at the Door.** By Jesse Van Zile Belden. 12mo, pp. 240. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.
- Old Man Savarin, and Other Stories.** By Edward William Thomson. 16mo, pp. 289. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.
- Too Late Repented.** By Mrs. Forrester, author of "Viva." 12mo, pp. 295. Lippincott's "Select Novels." \$1.
- A Modern Man.** By Ella MacMahon, author of "A New Note." illus., 16mo, pp. 192. Macmillan's "Iris Series." 75 cts.
- Kafir Stories.** By William Charles Scully. With frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 194. Henry Holt & Co. 75 cts.
- Chiffon's Marriage.** By Gyp (Comtesse de Martel). With portrait, 16mo, pp. 243. Lovell, Coryell & Co. 50 cts.
- How Tommy Saved the Barn.** By James Otis. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 87. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD FICTION.

- The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle.** By Tobias Smollett; edited by George Saintsbury. In 4 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4.
- Don Quixote of La Mancha.** By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra; done into English by Henry Edward Watia. New edition in 4 vols.; Vol. IV., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 414. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
- The Works of Edgar Allan Poe.** Collected and edited by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George E. Woodberry. Vol. V.; illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 361. Stone & Kimball. \$1.50.
- The Chouans.** By H. de Balzac; translated by Ellen Marriage; with a preface by George Saintsbury. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 370. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders.** By Daniel Defoe; edited by George A. Aitken. In 2 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
- The Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan.** By James Morier; with introduction by Hon. George Curzon, M.P. Illus., 12mo, pp. 456. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face.** By Charles Kingsley. Pocket edition; 18mo, pp. 485. Macmillan & Co. 75 cts.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE PAPER LIBRARIES.

- Rand, McNally's Globe Library: Desperate Remedies.** by Thomas Hardy; pp. 384.—Fromont, Jr., and Rialer, Sr., by Alphonse Daudet; pp. 238. Each, 12mo, 50 cts.
- Bonner's Choice Series: The Meredith Marriage,** by Harold Payne; illus., 12mo, pp. 277, 50 cts.
- Bonner's Ledger Library: At a Great Cost,** by Effie Adelaide Rowlands; illus., 12mo, pp. 348, 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.—GUIDE BOOKS.

- Malay Sketches.** By Frank Athelstane Swettenham. 12mo, uncut, pp. 289. Macmillan & Co. \$2.
- Appletons' General Guide to the United States and Canada.** Revised edition; illus. with maps, plans, etc. 16mo, pp. 600. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.
- Appletons' Dictionary of New York and Its Vicinity.** Eighteenth revised edition; illus., 16mo, pp. 284. D. Appleton & Co. 30 cts.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL STUDIES.—FINANCE.

- The Care of Dependent, Neglected, and Wayward Children: A Report of the International Congress of Charities.** Edited by Anna G. Spencer and C. W. Birthwell. 8vo. Johns Hopkins Press.
- The Genesis of California's First Constitution (1846-49).** By Rockwell D. Hunt, A.M. 8vo, pp. 59. Johns Hopkins University Studies. 50 cts.
- The Finances of the United States from 1775 to 1789.** By Charles J. Bullock, A.B. 8vo, uncut. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin. 75 cts.

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

- The Gospel of Buddha.** By Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 275. Open Court Publishing Co.'s "Religion of Science Library." 33 cts.

- God and the Ant.** By Coulson Kernahan, author of "Sorrow and Song." 18mo, pp. 48. Ward, Lock & Bowden. 25 cts.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

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